

# BALKANS MUST BE FREED OF ALIEN RULE, SAYS H. G. WELLS

## KIAO-CHOW BIG GUNS HIT BRITISH WARSHIP

Three of Destroyer Kennel's Crew Killed and Seven Injured by Shell.

## CHASED GERMAN VESSEL

Japanese Troops Landing, Is Report—May Send Fleet to Adriatic.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 26.

Despatches from Peking give details of the reported killing and wounding of a number of British sailors on the torpedo boat flotilla which, according to the despatches, bombarded the forts at Tsing-tao to unmask the batteries there.

The German destroyer S 90, according to today's despatches, started out of the harbor and the British destroyer Kennel stood in to give chase. The S 90 wheeled sharply and ran back into the harbor, the Kennel following and getting under the fire of one of the shore batteries. A shell exploded on the Kennel, killing three men and wounding seven. The destroyer was not damaged and quickly got out of range.

Japanese troops are reported to be landing at Haiyang, just to the north of Kiao-chow and about midway between the boundaries of the British possession of Wei-hai-wei and Kiao-chow.

There is a strong impression prevailing here that Japan may send a fleet to the Adriatic in reply to Austria's declaration of war, thus relieving the present allied fleet in those waters for service elsewhere.

## JAPAN'S WAR FUND.

\$7,000,000 to Be Raised—German Envoy to Sail August 29.

Cable Despatch to The Sun and West News Bureau.

TOKIO, Aug. 26 (Delayed).—Japan still regards Austria as a friendly nation.

The disarmament of the Kaiserin Elizabeth makes this relation between the two countries clear. The Minnesota, on which the German Ambassador is to sail for the United States, will leave Yokohama on August 29 instead of August 27. The war appropriation which is to be submitted to the Diet will be between 15,000,000 yen (\$1,500,000), and 20,000,000 yen (\$2,000,000).

The Tokyo Asahi, commenting upon the report from Australia that the latter suspects Japan's sinister design in the direction of the South Pacific, says that the reason of this war is plain as day in the Mikado's proclamation. It is inconceivable, the paper argues, that the country which disavows any territorial ambition would extend its activities to the distant South Pacific.

Referring to the late American note sent to Japan the same paper deeply regrets that the United States still misunderstands Japan's true motives, and assures America that Japan shall fulfil every pledge she has made and prove worthy of confidence.

## 40 WOMEN BRAVE SIEGE.

Will Act as Nurses in Tsing-tao—Foreigners Depart.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PERKIN, Aug. 26.—All the non-combatants among the Europeans at Tsing-tao have left the port, according to a despatch received here today, with the exception of about forty women, who have remained to nurse the wounded, and a few Americans. Chinese laborers are being kept in Kiao-chow by force to assist in strengthening the fortifications. Other Chinese have left for the most part.

Among the very few Chinese household servants remaining are those in the household of the American Consul, W. R. Peck, who remains at Tsing-tao and whose servants are staying with him.

The German garrison has manned the fortifications and the streets of the town are practically deserted.

## SEES NO JAPANESE.

German Aviator at Tsing-tao Denies Fleet Is There.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A despatch received here from Tsing-tao today says that a German aviator went up in his machine from the German port today to reconnoitre, but that he saw no Japanese warships and saw no Japanese troops on land.

## JAPANESE RUSH HOME.

300 Who Left Germany to Travel Across United States.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Three hundred Japanese, who have arrived here from Germany are leaving to-morrow from Liverpool for New York on their way home.

## VIENNA RECALLS ENVOY.

Japanese Ambassador Gets Passports—Not to Dismantle Cruiser.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—The Vienna Government has given its passports to the Japanese Ambassador and has recalled the Austrian Ambassador from Tokyo.

It also has cancelled the order for the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, now at Tsing-tao, to be dismantled and has ordered her to cooperate with the Germans in the defence of that city.

## GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

The Elizabeth Captured and Destroyed in the Pacific.

HONOLULU, Aug. 26.—The German steamer Elizabeth has been captured and sunk in mid-ocean.

## ONTARIO MAKES FLOUR GIFT.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.—Premier Whitney announced tonight that the Province of Ontario had decided to supplement Canada's war gift to Britain by 250,000 bags of flour, for the purpose of which an appropriation of \$100,000 is made.

## "Balkan League of Peace Is World Need"—H. G. Wells

Tranquility of Continent Will Be Uncertain Until South-eastern Europe Is Made Content by Release From Subjection to Alien Rulers.

## "MURDER MUST NOT PREVENT SERBS' FREEDOM"

The following article is from the pen of H. G. Wells, the English novelist. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 26.

The Balkan States never have been a problem. They have only been part of a problem. That is why no human being ever yet produced even a paper solution acceptable to another human being.

The attempt to settle Balkan affairs with the Austro-Hungarian Empire left out of the problem has been like an attempt to deal with a number of hospital cases in which the head and shoulders of one patient, the legs of another and the abdomen of a third had to be disregarded.

The bulk of the Serbian people and the great mass of Rumanians were in the Austro-Hungarian system, and it was the Austrian part to any development of Serbia toward the Adriatic that forced that country back into its unhappy conflict with Bulgaria.

Now everything has altered. The English people need trouble no longer about Austrian susceptibilities, and not merely our interests but our urgent necessities march with the reasonable ambitions of the four Balkan nations.

Let us begin by clearing away a certain amount of nonsense said and believed by many good people about two of these States. It is too much the custom to speak and write of Serbia and Bulgaria as though they were almost hopelessly barbaric, criminal communities, incapable of participation or fellowship with European nations.

Now there is no getting over the hard facts of their crimes and cruelties. But they have to be kept in their proper proportion to the tremendous issues now before the world.

Let us call in a few figures that will fix the scale. The Serbian people number altogether more than ten millions, the Rumanians as many. There are more than twenty million Poles and perhaps seven million Bulgarians. The Czechs and Slovenes total six or seven millions, the Magyars exceed ten, and the Ruthenians still under Austrian control four millions.

It is manifest to every reasonable Englishman now that very few of these sixty or seventy million people are likely to be socially or politically happy until they get themselves disentangled from intimate subjection to alien rulers speaking unfamiliar tongues, and it is equally manifest that until they are reasonably content the peace of the rest of Europe will remain uncertain.

So it is upon these regions that the peace of England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy rests. The lives, therefore, of hundreds of millions of people must be affected for good or evil by a sane remapping and pacification of southeastern Europe.

More Assassination Dwindles. In that sane remapping and pacification there are in fact dealing with matters so gigantic that the mere assassination of this person or the murder of that dwindle almost to the vanishing point.

It surely is preposterous that the murder of an unwise young king who subordinated his nation's destinies to a romantic love affair, a murder done not by a whole nation, not even by a mob, but by less than a hundred officers who were at least as patriotic as they were cruel, or even the net of conspiracy that killed the Archduke Franz Ferdinand should stand in the way of the liberation and unity of millions of Serbs who were as innocent of these things as any Wiltshire farmer.

All nations have had their criminal and sanguinary phase. The British and American people, who profess such horror of Serbia's murders and Bulgaria's massacres, must be blankly ignorant of the history of Scotland and Ireland and the darker side of the red Indian's destiny.

The sooner we clear our minds of this self-righteous cant against the whole Serbian race because of a few horrors, the sooner we shall be able to help these peoples forward to the freedom and security that alone can make such barbarities impossible.

It would be just as reasonable to vow undying hatred and pitiless vengeance against the whole German speaking race of seventy millions or so because of the burning and killing in Liege.

Stuffed nations and outraged races are the fortresses of resentful cruelty. This war is no cinematograph melodrama. The deaths of Queen Draga or Archduke Franz Ferdinand are scarcely in this picture at all. It is not the business of statecraft to avenge the past but to deal with the possibilities of the present and the hope of the future, and the open possibility of the present is for us to bring about a revival of the Balkan League and to identify ourselves with the reasonable hopes of those renaissance peoples. In that revival England may play an active directing part.

The break up of the first Balkan League was a deep disappointment to liberal opinion throughout the world but was not an irreparable disaster. And the rupture itself was very largely due to the thwarting of Serbia, not by her associates but by Austria.

Now Austria is out of consideration. For Rumania and for each of the three Balkan Powers there is a plain, honorable, reasonable advantage in a common agreement and concerted action with us now. There are manifest compensations for Greece in Epirus and the islands, and we can spare it Cyprus. For Bulgaria there is generous recognition of Macedonia. The natural expansion of two northern States has

been already indicated. And should Turkey be foolish and blunder at this crisis, then further very natural and quite desirable readjustments would become possible.

## Balkans Would Trust England.

What holds these States back from concerted action on our side now is merely the districts and emities left over from the break up of the first Balkan League. They will not readily trust one another again, but they would trust England. They would sit down now at a conference in which England and Russia were represented and to which England and Russia would bring assurances of a permanent settlement and would arrange every detail of their prospective boundaries in a day. They would arrange a peace that would last a century.

England could do more than reconcile; she could finance, and the attack upon Vienna and the German rear would then be reinforced by six or seven hundred thousand seasoned soldiers. Moreover, it is scarcely possible that Italy could refuse to come into this war if the reunited Balkan League did so. With Serbia in Dalmatia it would be barely possible to keep the Italians of Trieste and Fiume, and long before that earnestly awaited Russian avalanche had won its way to Berlin this southern attack might be in Vienna.

The time when the scope of this war could be restricted is past long ago, and every fresh soldier who goes into action now shortens the agony of Europe.

But it is not with the immediate military advantages of a Balkan League that I am most concerned. A Balkan League of peace for mutual protection will be an absolute necessity in regenerated Europe. It is necessary for the tranquillity of the world. It is necessary if the Wiltshire farmer is to herd his sheep in peace. It is necessary if people are to be prosperous and happy in Chicago and Yokohama.

Perhaps a Balkan League is now an insufficiently extensive work since Rumania is not in the Balkan peninsula and Italy must necessarily be involved in any enduring settlement. But it is clear that the settlement of Europe upon liberal lines involves the creation of these vast nations of ten or twenty million people into States none of them powerful enough to be secure alone but amounting in the aggregate to the greatest Power in Europe, and it is equally clear that they must be linked by some common bond and understanding.

There can be no doubt of very serious complications of all these possibilities by the petty built dynamic interests that have been unhappily run up in these new States. It is unfortunate that we have to reckon not only with peoples but with kings. Such a monarchy as that of Serbia or Bulgaria narrows, personifies, intensifies and represents national feeling. Racial and national ambitions can no doubt be times very much more than the times of the world's affairs, but it is the greed and vanities of exceptional monarchs, of Napoleons, Fredericks the Great and so forth, that bring these vague, vast feelings to edge and crisis. And it will be these same concentrated, over-individualized purposes, these little gods of coin and postage stamp, that will stand most in the way of a reasonable swartization and pacification of southeastern Europe.

War of Nations, Not Princes. The more clearly this is recognized in Europe now the less likely are they, the less able will they be to obstruct a sane settlement. On our side at least this is a war of nations and not of princes. It is for that reason we have made discussion of these national arrangements as open to the public as we possibly can. This is not a matter for quiet little deals of diplomats. This is no chance for kings.

All the civilized peoples of the earth have formed an idea of the general lines upon which a pacific Europe can be established, an idea clear and powerful enough to prevent and override the manoeuvres of chancelleries. The nations themselves have become the custodians of common peace. In Italy indeed this already is the case. The Italian monarchy is a strong liberal monarchy, secure in the confidence of its people, but were it not so it is a fairly evident fact that no betrayal by its rulers would induce the Italian people to make war upon France in the interests of Austria and Prussia.

I doubt too if the present King of Bulgaria can afford to blunder again. The world moves steadily away from the phase of court centred nationalism to the phase of collective national purpose. It is for the whole strength of western liberalism to throw itself upon the side of that movement, and in no direction can it make its strength so effective at the present time as in the open and energetic promotion of a new and greater Balkan League.

H. G. WELLS.

## DENY ANTI-CHRISTIAN RUMORS.

Ambassador Morgenthau Sends No Disquieting Reports From Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, denied today with emphasis published reports that the State Department has received from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople disquieting despatches which indicated a disposition toward anti-Christian uprisings in the Moslem Empire.

It is understood that despatches have been received from consular officers in various quarters of the Turkish dominion in which it was said that a spirit of unrest is noticeable, but that nothing of a threatening character has developed or is anticipated.

The Turkish Ambassador was an early caller at the State Department. He said that while there is a possibility that Turkey may be drawn into the general European war, he considers it highly improbable. He ignored the story of reported danger to Christian missionaries in Turkey.

## RETRACT CRITICISM OF RELIEF BOARD

Passengers of Steamer Principe di Udine Praise Work Accomplished.

## MORE SHIPS AVAILABLE

Steamers Ready to Sail From Marseilles, Naples and Palermo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Following a meeting of the relief board at the Treasury Department this afternoon a statement was issued announcing the retraction of criticism of the board's work in aiding Americans abroad which had been attributed to passengers on board the steamer Udine, which reached New York on Monday.

The statement embodied a communication from a committee representing these passengers. Officials said that it was thought wise to make the communication public because of the unwholesome effect which the reported criticism might have upon the confidence of Americans. The relief board gave out the following:

"At a meeting of the relief board this afternoon attention was called to the fact that the passengers who returned to this country on the Principe di Udine had made some complaints about the way in which the Government handled the relief work. It was requested that a representative of the State Department attend a meeting at the Hotel Biltmore last night. The result was summed up by the committee in a statement as follows:

"The committee appointed by the Americans who returned from Genoa yesterday by the specially chartered steamer Principe di Udine met today at the Hotel Biltmore with William J. Carr, director of consular service of the Department of State and discussed with him the conditions prevailing among Americans left in the southern part of Europe, particularly in Italy. They gave Mr. Carr all the information in their possession and heard from him in detail the steps that had been taken and were being taken by the Department of State, Treasury, War and Navy to relieve American citizens traveling in Europe at the outbreak of the war.

"The members of the committee joined in the unanimous and hearty expression of appreciation of what the departments had done and are doing and expressed complete satisfaction with it.

"The committee conveyed through Secretary Bryan and the heads of the departments thanks and congratulations on the work accomplished. Signatures:

"N. A. C. Smith, chairman, New York; Nicholas Murray Butler, New York; the Hon. George McClellan, New York; Park Benjamin, New York; Henry Burnett, Louisville, Ky.; Judge Edwin R. Tager, New York; Charles C. Hoyt, Brooklyn, Mass.; William R. Newbold, Philadelphia; Dr. Stewart Paton, Princeton, N. J.; J. G. Schmittman, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Langdon Thomas, Augusta, Ga."

Secretary of War Garrison announced today that he had been informed by officials of the Fabre Line that the steamer Patria would sail from the port of Marseilles on September 3 and from Naples on September 9 with accommodations for 2,100 returning Americans and that on September 10 the Santa Anna would sail from Marseilles, touching at Naples September 14, at Palermo September 15 and at Almeria September 17, with accommodations for 1,500.

## Two Liners Arrive With 1,872 More War Refugees

Katherine Elkins Hitt and Husband Among Americans Safely Home—Woman Tells of Seeing British Collier Destroyed by Mine.

## TWO NEW YORKERS HELD AS SPIES IN GERMANY

Two liners from Europe arrived at this port yesterday bringing 1,872 passengers, many of them Americans who had hurried out of the war zone. The Oscar II, of the Scandinavian-American Line brought 1,104 passengers from Christiansand and the Italian liner Taormina came in with 768 from Genoa, Palermo and Naples.

Mrs. Katherine Elkins Hitt and her husband, William Hitt, were among the Americans on the Oscar II. They had no tale of escape from the war zone, for the outbreak of hostilities found them in Norway, where they stayed until the Oscar II sailed. Mrs. Hitt returned without her fourteen trunks, which are in Berlin, she being unable to return there for them.

Miss Emma Muir of New York, who was in Vienna when the war started, said she saw a British collier strike a mine in the River Elbe. The collier was blown to pieces and all on board were lost, she said.

Dr. Otto Ecker, a director of the Hamburg-American Line, was on the Oscar II. He came to America, he said, to ascertain the conditions of the Hamburg-American liners tied up in American ports. He did not know anything about the sale of the Hamburg-American ships, he said, and he denied that he was here to float a loan to his company.

## Danes Mining Channel.

Dr. Max Henius of Chicago said that the Danes were protecting their neutrality by mines laid throughout the main channel from the Baltic to the North Sea. Denmark has no present intention of mobilizing her army, Dr. Henius said.

Among the fifty-two Americans in the steamer of the Oscar II, were Mr. and Mrs. Neal D. Becker, who had travelled from St. Petersburg. Mr. Becker is an attorney at 60 Wall street. They started from St. Petersburg as soon as the war started and managed to get to the coast of Riga. The trains were crowded with troops, they said, and there was scarcely standing room. Mr. and Mrs. Becker sat on their bags on the dock at Riga until they finally got passage on a crowded boat for Copenhagen.

Mrs. Becker said she slept in her clothes three nights on the way over, although most of the nights they both slept on deck.

## New Yorkers Held as Spies.

The Taormina brought back three New Yorkers who had been arrested and held as English spies when several local flims of German fortresses were found in their pockets. They were Colonel A. Phiselman, J. M. Riegleman, Dr. Edward L. Corbett and John W. Finch.

They were held in prison thirty-six hours until they could establish their identity through the American Consul. Carlo Pfister, a commandant in the Italian Navy, arrived on the Taormina to buy coal and other supplies for Italy. If Italy goes to war, he said, it will be in support of the allies. He believed the Italian troops would revolt before they would fight on the side of Germany and Austria.

William J. Baxter, a New York cotton broker, complained of his treatment in Italy saying that "the pirates got after us there."

"We were charged a tremendous percentage on exchange," he said, "and paid

## SWISS ARE CALLED TO JOIN THE COLORS

Message to Washington Indicates Fear of Being Drawn Into War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Department of Commerce received today a message that seems to indicate that Switzerland fears she may be drawn into the conflict in Europe. This is the announcement of the Department.

"The international radiotelegraph bureau at Bern, Switzerland, has announced that practically all its officers and clerks who are Swiss citizens have been called to the colors. International wireless messages will necessarily be delayed. The bureau also reports considerable delay in all mails."

The inference from the message received is that Switzerland is now taking active steps to protect her neutrality. It is said at the Department that important wireless stations are located in the Alps and that there is now in prospect additional confusion on account of the impairment of this service.

## FRENCH SEE OMEN IN STORKS

Birds From Alsace Landing at Mediterranean Ports.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Immense flocks of storks arriving in Toulon and along the whole Mediterranean coast from the direction of Alsace are welcomed by the inhabitants as a good omen.

## WAR DELAYS POLAR TOUR.

Road Amundsen Postpones Next Expedition Until 1916.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 26.—Road Amundsen, the explorer, says that under the present circumstances he must postpone his polar expedition. He will not start before the spring of 1916.

## NORWAY PAPER FAVORS ALLIES.

Saxa Defeat of Germans Means "United States of Europe."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 26.—The official Christiania Dagbladet publishes an editorial this morning saying that the cause of the allies is the cause of democracy and hence is the cause of peace.

"Lloyd George, Emile Vandervelde and Raymond Poincare are on the same side," it says. "The same spirit animates Russia, as is shown by the liberation of the Poles. England is the protector of the little nations. If Kaiser Wilhelm triumphs Europe will be in no way delivered from the fear of war nor the fever of armaments. If the allies win the era of treaties will open and the United States of Europe will be formed, with peace as the object, an international armed force guaranteeing it."

## GARIBALDI TO SERVE FRANCE.

Offers Sword of Himself, Three Sons and 2,400 Italians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Capt. Ricciotti Garibaldi and his three sons were among 2,400 Italian volunteers who assembled today on the Place des Invalides and offered their services to France.



## Daniel O'Connell—"The Liberator"

LD ERIN has given the world many a genius and many a Lover of Liberty, but none greater than the eloquent O'Connell. This noble Irishman unselfishly devoted every moment of his life to regain the freedom of his Fatherland. His oratory, because of its flaming earnestness, exercised a powerful influence over the House of Commons and hastened many reforms for Ireland. Daniel O'Connell was the first to realize the irresistible strength of a union of millions of Irishmen, and to this end he labored night and day. Huge mass meetings were everywhere organized throughout Ireland and addressed by the masterful O'Connell. When confident of success and with victory in sight he was arrested and condemned to prison. When liberated his splendid constitution was shattered, but he continued until his dying hour to work and pray for Irish Liberty. It is needless to say that Daniel O'Connell was opposed to any Prohibitory legislation which invaded the Natural Rights of Man. He would no more vote for such tyrannous enactments than will our millions of Irish-American citizens. They know that there is no evil in the barley brews and light wines of their fathers—EVIL ONLY IS IN THE MAN WHO MISUSES THEM. For 57 years Anheuser-Busch have honestly brewed honest beers, and they are proud of the popularity of their great brand Budweiser enjoys with those of Irish blood. Our Irish citizens have helped to make our nation great among the nations of the world. Seven thousand, five hundred people are daily required to keep pace with the natural demand for Budweiser.

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers  
Anheuser-Busch Agency - New York  
A. Busch Bottling Co. - Brooklyn

# Budweiser

Means Moderation

